Some Quantitative Characteristics of the Development of Cyclones

of temperature do not fully reveal the nature of this mechanism. In the principal equations for change in geopotential that are now in use a number of simplifications have been introduced which can lead to substantial errors for cyclones having a frontal system. The customary discarding of certain terms in these equations, such as change in vertical velocity with height, liberated heat of condensation, and a discontinuity in vertical velocity, can be of great significance. This has already been pointed out by M. I. Yudin (Ref. 6: Trudy GGO, no. 81, 1959). Evidence that a discontinuity in vertical velocity on a cold front leads to the genesis of cyclonic vorticity and a discontinuity in vertical velocity along a warm front leads to the genesis of anti-cyclonic vorticity, is a topic recommended for further investigation. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet, 3 English and 1 German.

YAKOLEVA, N.I.

Some quantitative characteristics of cyclone evolution. Trudy GGO no.114:47-60 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Cyclones)

L 13500-65 EWT(1)/FCC ASD(d)/ESD(dp) GW
ACCESSION NR: AT4047193 S/2531/64/000/165/0078/0104

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, N. I., Meshcherskaya, A.V., Kudashkin, G. D.

TITLE: Investigation of pressure (geopotential) fields by expansion of natural components

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 165, 1964, Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (Use of statistical methods in meteorology), 78-104

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric geopotential field, atmospheric pressure field, natural synoptic region, long-range weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the results of expansion of pressure (geopotential) fields on the basis of their natural orthogonal components, taking into account varieties of synoptic processes for the earth's surface and the 500-mb level in the area of a natural synoptic region (as defined by B. P. Mul'tanovskiy). It is shown that natural functions of time can be used in a classification of synoptic processes. Section 1 describes the method used in this investigation. It is noted that the method has been used in many previous studies (such as those of Bagrov, N. A., Tr. TsIP, No. 74, 1959). It is the Bagrov approach, in parti-

Card 1/3

cular, which is used by the authors of this paper. The authors confine the investigation to the winter season only (January, February, December). The G. Ya. Vengengeym classification of synoptic processes is used as a point of departure. The objective was to initiate an investigation of the characteristics of states of atmospheric movements with the more homogeneous groups of processes and at the same time be able in the future to compare the synoptic classification with objective parameters obtained by the method of expansion on the basis of natural components. Three very well-defined varieties of Vangengeym circulation forms were used in the study; winter data for 1951-1961 were considered. Pressure data were taken from surface and AT500 charts for 0300 on 111 days when these varieties of circulation prevailed; these data were used in computing the natural components. Section 3 describes in great detail the expansions of the fields and analysis of the natural functions X_j. It is shown that pressure fields can be represented almost completely by only 10 of 26 terms of the expansion and only the four first terms of such an expansion give 2/3 of the dispersion of the fields. Accuracy of representation of the fields at the surface and at the AT500 level is almost identical. It is shown that separation of data into groups on the basis of some

L 13500-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047193

quantitative criterion characterizing more homogeneous states of atmospheric movements makes it possible to obtain better description of fields. It is then possible to decrease the number of functions of time for a description of the principal features of the fields. Section 4 discusses the possibility of using functions of time for solution of the problem of creating an objective classification of synoptic processes; an affirmative conclusion is drawn. "In formulating this investigation and generalizing the computed data, the authors consistently received advice from M. I. Yudin; M. A. Krasnogel'skaya performed much of the computation work on an electronic computer". Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 10 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; MESHCHERSKAYA, A.V.

Using the parameters of expansion in natural functions for the solution of some meteorological problems. Trudy GGO no.168:27-35 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; MESHCHERSKAYA, A.V.

Analysis of the b-r field over the northern hemisphere by expansion in natural orthogonal functions. Trudy GGO no.168:49-59 '65.

Making the natural functions of the geopotential (pressure) fields of the Atlantic-European sector more precise. Ibid.:60-74
(MIRA 18:8)

L 26574-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016975 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/003/0578/0581

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Gribanova, I. N.; Yakovleva, N. I.; Durasov, V. B.; Khol'kina, I. D.; Mironova, Z. N.; Tsvetkov, Ye. N.; Kabachnik, M. I. (Academician)

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR); Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Siberskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Correlation of the extraction capacity of organophosphorus extraction reagents with the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 3, 1965, 578-581

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, uranyl nitrate, plutonium, alkylphosphine oxide, distribution coefficient, phosphinic acid

ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results on the correlation of the extraction capacity of neutral organophosphorus extraction reagents with their structure. The sigma constant, which Nikolayev et al. derived from the ionization constants of phosphorus acids in 1956, using the Hammett equation, was used to characterize the influence of substituents. The presence of a linear relationship between the effective extraction constants and sums of the sigma constants was demonstrated with a correlation coefficient of 0.994. The correlation of the sigma constants with the distribution coefficients was studied for the extraction of uranyl nitrate and plutonium (IV and VI) nitrate

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.49

ACC NR: AP6016975

by organophosphorus compounds (approximately 30 extraction reagents) under various conditions. A linear relationship was found to exist between the logarithm of the distribution coefficients and sums of the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom, obeyed by esters of phosphoric, mono- and dialkylphosphinic acids, trialkylphosphine oxides, and dialkyl phosphites. The linear relationship found was better satisfied by the distribution coefficients in extraction from neutral and moderately acidic solutions. Chiefly compounds containing isopropyl and isobutyl radicals in the ester groups or at the phosphorus atom satisfactorily obey the linear relationship. A linear relationship is also obeyed by the maximum values of the distribution coefficients for each extraction reagent. The distribution coefficients determined in extraction experiments are functions of several variables, including the constants of complex formation, salt formation (in acid media), hydration constants, and particular distribution coefficients of the substances participating in the equilibrium. From the fact that the logarithms of the distribution coefficients are linear functions of the sum of the sigma constants of the substituents, it follows that the particular distribution coefficients obey the Hammett equation in the cases considered. The correlations of the distribution coefficients of uranyl and plutonium nitrates for organophosphorus extraction reagents with the values of the sum of the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom are tabulated for 24 extraction systems. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Jun65 / ORIG REF: 017 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6013910 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T IJP(c) DS/GG/RM (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/004/0848/0849

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V.; Gribanova, I. N.; Yakovleva, N. I.; Khol'kina, I. D. 53 B

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Institut neorganicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Radiation resistance of chelating phosphor-organic resins

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 4, 1966, 848-849

TOPIC TAGS: resin, organic phosphorus compound, chelate compound, uranyl nitrate, sorption, exchange reaction, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: Six sorbent resins based on diallyl esters of phosphinic acids were exposed to gamma radiation in distilled water (Co^{60} source, 600 rad/sec, $0.9 \cdot 10^8$ rad dose) to evaluate their radiation resistance. Irradiated materials were characterized by significantly lower capacity for sorption of uranyl nitrate and the appearance of a capacity for sodium exchange (See Table 1). The sorption mechanism is thought to have been altered in the process of irradiation. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.515

L 40113-66

ACC NR. AP6013910

Table 1. Sorption properties of resins before and after irradiation, mg-equiv/g, δ=0, 1-0, 4 mm

Resin	Na^+ capacity		UO_2 sorption after 48 hr at 20C±2°	
	before irradiation	after irradiation	before irradiation	after irradiation
diallyl phosphate	4.7	3.13	4.0	2.6 --3.1
triallyl phosphate	0	4.0	1.95	0.15--0.50
diallylmethyl phosphonate	0	3.25	2.10	0.20--0.60
diallylbutyl phosphonate	0	3.40	3.30	0.30--0.70
diallylisobutyl phosphonate	0	3.30	2.95	0.30--0.70
diallylallyl phosphonate	0	3.32	2.44	0.86--1.0

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GRIBANOVA, I.N.; YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; DURASOV, V.B.; KHOL'KINA, I.D.; MIRONOVA, Z.N.; TSVETKOV, Ye.N.; KABACHNIK, M.I., akademik

Correlation between the extractive capacity of organophosphorus extraction agents and the σ constants of the substituents at the phosphorus atom. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:578-581 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GRIBANOVA, I.N.; YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; KRYLOVA, L.F.

Organophosphorus complex forming resins. Report 1. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3: Ser. khim. nauk no.1:77-81 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 58905-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017059 UR/0289/65/000/001/0077/0081 25
546.791.6:541.49:661.185.223 24
B

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V.; Grihanova, L. N.; Yakovleva, N. I.; Krylova, L. F.

TITLE: Organophosphorus complex-forming resins

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: organophosphorus resin, uranyl nitrate, lanthanum nitrate, neodymium nitrate phosphonate resin, triallyl phosphate, complex formation, ferric chloride, metal adsorption

ABSTRACT: The sorptive properties of the following five polymers (resins) were studied: triallyl phosphate, three of its known esters (diallyl methyl-, diallyl butyl-, and diallyl allylphosphonate), and a heretofore unknown ester, diallyl isoamylphosphonate. The purpose of the study was to determine the rates and degrees of sorption and desorption of uranyl nitrate, and to evaluate the selectivity and chemical stability of these polymers. 0.025 M solutions of uranyl nitrate, lanthanum nitrate, neodymium nitrate, and ferric chloride were used to study the sorption. The effect of the medium (water, water + alcohol, alcohol), polymer structure, polymer grain size, and degree of polymerization

Card 1/2

L 58905-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017059

were determined. The polymers were found to be highly selective and quite stable to acids; the partition coefficient of such resins as the butylphosphonate, triallyl phosphate, and isoamylphosphonate remains virtually unchanged after treatment with 5 N HNO_3. A complete desorption of uranyl nitrate was achieved with a water-alcohol solution of ammonium carbonate. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, IC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEVA, N.I.; MESHCHERSKAYA, [illegible].V.; KUDASHKIN, G.D.

Study of pressure (geopotential) fields by the method of expansion in natural components. Trudy GGO no.[illegible] [illegible].
(MIRA 17:9)

CA

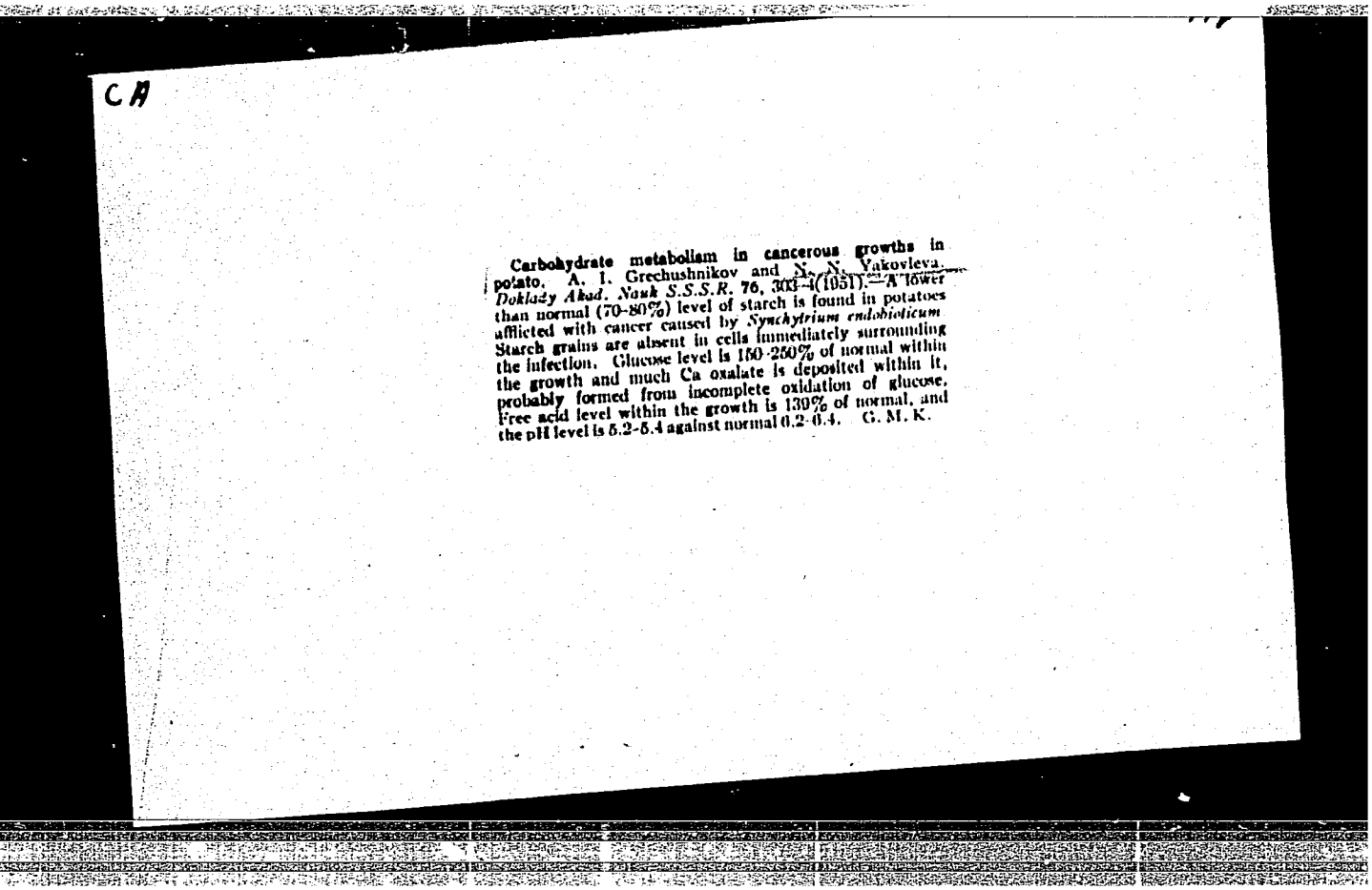
11D

Peroxidase in potato plant infected with Synchytrium endobioticum. A. I. Grechushnikov and N. N. Yakovleva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **69**, 85-7(1949).—Upon development of "cancerous" growths induced by the infection the peroxidase activity of the plant rises sharply, reaching 150% or higher in respect to normal plants. The highest levels are found in brown growths, followed by the green growths; they are connected with the growth and development of sporangia within the growths. A similar result was obtained in the potato plants.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Rykh

Gretchushnikov (A. I.) & Yakovleva (Mme N. N.). Изменение активности пероксидазы у ракоустойчивых и восприимчивых к раку сортов Картофеля в процессе их заражения **Synchytrium endobioticum Schilb.** (Perc.). [Changes in the activity of peroxidase in wart resistant and susceptible Potato varieties during their infection with *Synchytrium endobioticum* Schilb. (Perc.).] - *C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., 73, 1, pp. 207–208, 1950.

In studies carried out in 1950 in the U.S.S.R. tuber sprouts of potato varieties resistant to wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) [*R.A.M.*, 20, p. 320], namely, Berlichingen and Ostbote [ibid., 25, p. 78], and the susceptible ones Wahle and Wohltmann [ibid., 30, p. 119] were inoculated with zoospores of the fungus, which penetrated into the cells of all the varieties. Twelve hours after inoculation, peroxidase activity was greater in the infected plants than in the uninfected controls, especially in the resistant varieties. One hour after inoculation peroxidase activity was greater in Berlichingen than in Wahle, but after five hours there was increased activity in Wahle, which was associated with abnormal growth of the tissues and the formation of sporangia. After ten hours Wahle developed tumours which caused a decrease in peroxidase activity. The increased activity in infected sprouts is considered to be a protective reaction.



CA

Carbohydrate metabolism in cancerous growths in potato. A. I. Grechushnikov and N. N. Yakovleva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 301–4(1951).—A lower than normal (70–80%) level of starch is found in potatoes afflicted with cancer caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum*. Starch grains are absent in cells immediately surrounding the infection. Glucose level is 150–250% of normal within the growth and much Ca oxalate is deposited within it, probably formed from incomplete oxidation of glucose. Free acid level within the growth is 130% of normal, and the pH level is 5.2–5.4 against normal 6.2–6.4. G. M. K.

YAKOVLEVA, N. N.

USSR/Agriculture - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 37/44

Authors : Grechushnikov, A. I., and Yakovleva, N. N.

Title : Properties of fat extracted from cancerous outgrowths of potato tubers

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 1077-1079, Aug 21, 1954

Abstract : The characteristics of fats (oils) extracted from cancerous outgrowths of potato tubers, are described. It was found that such oil contains a greater amount of acids and differs from other vegetable oils by a high saponification index which is close to the point of saponification of coconut oil. Five USSR references (1940-1952). Table.

Culture

Institution : Scient. Research Institute of Potato Growing, Malakhovka, Moscow region

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, May 25, 1954

GRECHUSHNIKOV, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, N.N.

Reaction of the potato plant to the infection with the fungus producing potato wart and its toxic substances. Biokhim.pl. i ovoshch. no.5:147-158 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kartofel'nogo khozyaystva i Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya po raku kartofelya.

(Potato wart)

YAKOVLEVA, N.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Differences in the resistance of potato varieties to potato wart. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.9:49-50 S '60.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya po raku kartofelya, g. Chernovtsy.
(Potato wart)

YAKOVLEVA, N.N.; PASHKAR', S.I.

Possibility of infecting isolated potato sprouts with the pathogen of the potato wart. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 7 no.5:52-53 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya stantsiya po raku kartofelya, g. Chernovtsy.
(Potato wart)

KHIZHNYAK, P.A.; PASHKAR', S.I.; YAKOVLEVA, N.N.

Regenerative capacity of potatoes. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.7:47-48 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya stantsiya po raku kartofelya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, g. Chernovtsy.
(Potato beetle) (Regeneration (Botany))

L 24719-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) JD/WW/WE

ACC NR: AP6008685 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/001/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N. N.

ORG: Institute for Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Piston rings of high hardness

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: steel, engine component, durability, automotive industry, piston engine, engine cylinder/ Kh12 steel,

ABSTRACT: The performance of piston rings made from hardened Kh12 steel was studied. The rings were installed in two ZIL-164 109-hp motors. The shape of rings, ring grooves, and cylinder walls were periodically examined. The experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). It was found that the use of hardened piston rings increased the durability of the cylinders by 58 to 106%. The durability of the piston rings was 3 times greater than that of chrome clad cast iron rings, and 8--10 times greater than that of nonchromed cast iron rings. The new rings also decreased the ovalization of cylinders by 10%. The creep-stability of the new rings was found to be quite satisfactory. In view of the above results, it is suggested that tests of the performance of the new rings in cylinder sleeves made of the same material should be conducted.

Card 1/2

L 24719-66

ACC NR: AP6008685

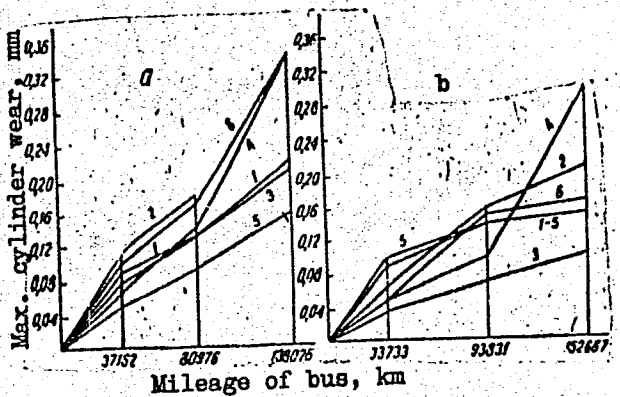


Fig. 1. Durability of cylinders vs engine mileage. a - engine 1 installed in bus 1; b - engine 2 installed in bus 2. The numerals 1, 2, 3, etc refer to pistons.

Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

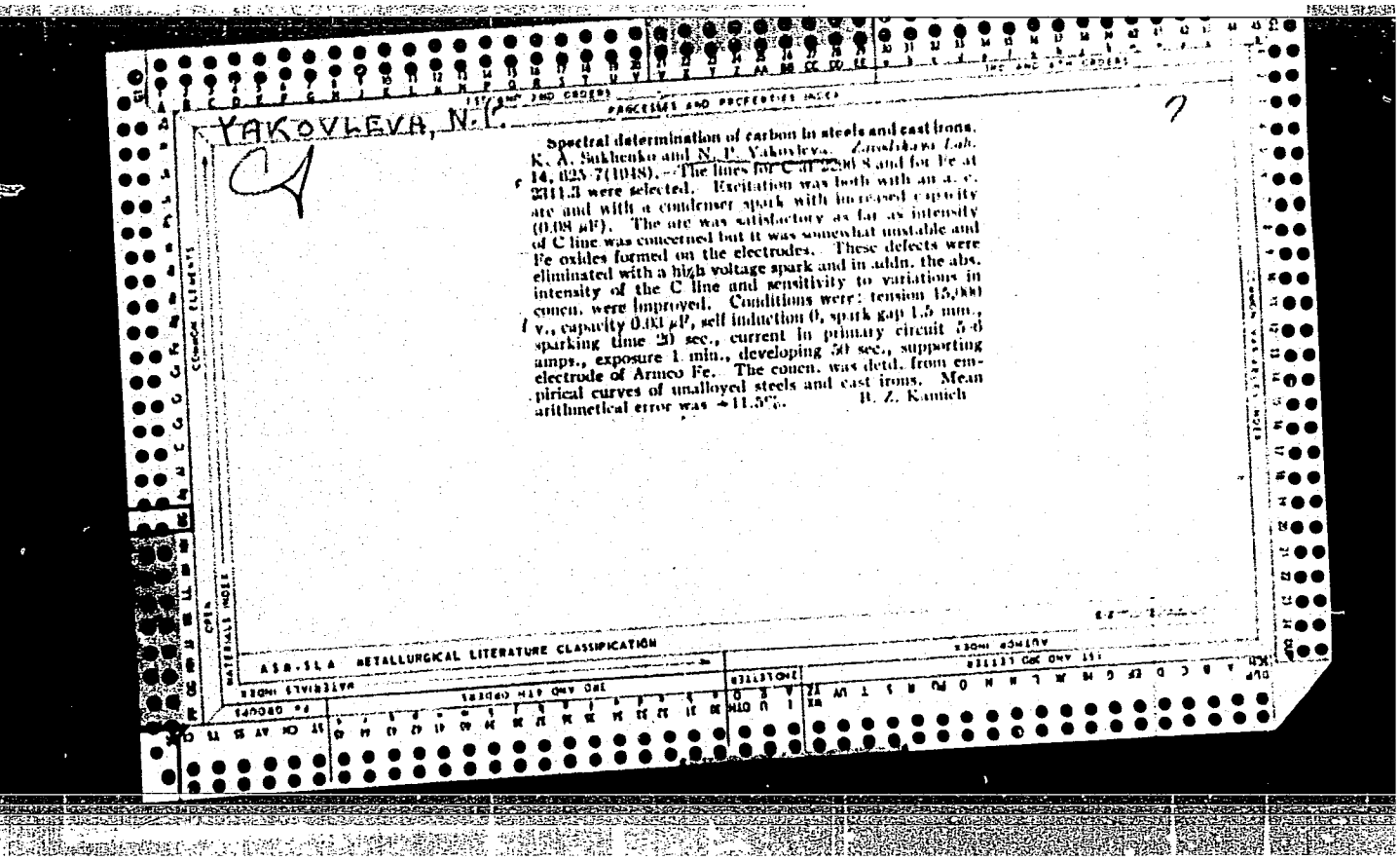
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

NIYAZOV, D.M.; YAKOVLEVA, N.P.

Blood pressure and oscillometry in children of school age. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:56-58 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.S.Gershenovich [deceased] Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OSCILLOGRAPHY) (BLOOD PRESSURE)



YAKOVLEVA, N.I.

C

Spectral determination of carbon in steels and cast irons. K. A. Sukhenko and N. I. Yakovleva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 825-7(1948).—The lines for C at 2296.8 and for Fe at 2311.3 were selected. Excitation was both with an a.c. arc and with a condenser spark with increased capacity (0.08 μF). The arc was satisfactory as far as intensity of C line was concerned but it was somewhat unstable and Fe oxides formed on the electrodes. These defects were eliminated with a high voltage spark and in addn. the abs. intensity of the C line and sensitivity to variations in concn. were improved. Conditions were: tension 15,000 v., capacity 0.01 μF, self induction 0, spark gap 1.5 mm., sparking time 20 sec., current in primary circuit 5-6 amps., exposure 1 min., developing 50 sec., supporting electrode of Armco Fe. The concn. was detd. from empirical curves of unalloyed steels and cast irons. Mean arithmetical error was ±11.5%. B. Z. Kamich

7

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YAKOVLEVA, N. P.

N.P.Iakovleva. Determination of nickel and cerium in magnesium alloys by the spectral method. P. 1254

SO: Factory Laboratory, No. 10, 1950

YAKOVLEVA, N. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 45/97

Authors : Nekrasov, B. Ya.; Misharin, G. I.; Saranchuk, E. I.; Sukhenko, K. A.; Fishman, I. S.; and Yakovleva, N. P.

Title : Method of express spectral analysis, its advantages and results of introducing into industry

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, page 271, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : The results obtained by industry in applying the I. S. Fishman method of controlled standards to the analysis of Al-alloys, high-alloyed steel, cast iron and Ni are mentioned briefly. The application of the objective express spectral analysis method in industry is highly recommended by the authors of this report. One USSR reference (1950).

Institution : The All-Union Institute of Aviation Materials

Submitted : .....

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. O

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63683

AUTHOR : Yakovleva, N.P.
INST. : Timiryazev Institute of Agriculture in Moscow
TITLE : Characteristics and Results of the Application of Vacuum Method of Infecting Corn with Blister and Loose Smut.

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 29, 153-161

ABSTRACT : A description of the apparatus and the methods of infecting corn with Ustilago zeae. The 2-day sprouts were affected most severely of all. With age the extent of infection dropped. Most susceptible are sprouts of up to 0.5 centimeters in length. Germination of seeds in 7-day water extract of U. zeae chlamydospores led to a considerable decline in the infection of the sprouts. At 28-30°, the smut on the sprouts appeared on the 5th day; at 22° - on the 7-8th day; at a temperature of up to 18° - on the 12th day after infection vacuum. Application of vacuum

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63683

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : method eliminates the seasonal prevalence in the work, creates a more severe infectious background than in the field, permits the testing of the resistance of the varieties to loose smut. -- Ye. D. Yakimovich

Card: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No.63362

AUTHOR : Yakovleva, N. P.
INST. : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev
TITLE : On the Variety Resistance of Corn to Blister Smut

ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. Mosk. s.- kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 31, 128-135
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

YAKOVLEVA, N.P., assistant.

Methods of investigating the common smut resistance in corn [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.6:31-48 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Corn (Maize)--Disease and pest resistance)
(Smuts)

YAKOVLEVA, N. P., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "Aspects of the pathogenesis of smut and methods of testing corn for resistance to Ustilago zeae (Beckm) Unger". Moscow, 1959. 25 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin Agric Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 133)

YAKOVLEVA, N.P., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Laboratory methods for evaluating corn varieties for smut resistance.
Izv. TSKhA no.6:204-208 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Corn (Maize)--Disease and pest resistance)
(Smuts)

YAKOVLEVA, N.P. (dotsent)

Method for studying the resistance of corn to the smut. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.3:50-51 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Corn (Maize)--Disease and pest resistance) (Smuts)

VARSHALOVICH, A.A.; CHUKSANOVA, N.A.; YAKOVLEVA, N.S.

Early diagnosis of virus diseases of potatoes by means of light analysis. Vest.Len.un. 9 no.1:49-56 Ja '54. (MLRA 9:7)
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Virus diseases of plants)

PESOTSKAYA, Yekaterina Alekseyevna; YAKOVLEVA, Natal'ya Sergeyevna

[Manual of pests and diseases of citrus fruits] Opredelitel' vreditelei i boleznei tsitrusovykh plodov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'skogo khoz.SSSR, 1959. 108 p., 16 plates. (MIRA 13:4)
(Citrus fruits--Diseases and pests)

YAKOVLEVA, N.S.; VARSHALOVICH, A.A.

Fluorescence analysis in quarantine examination. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.10:50 O '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskaya laboratoriya po karantinu rasteniy.
(Seed adulteration and inspection)

ZHMAY, L.A.; OLEVSKIY, V.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KARANT, T.I.; YAKOVLEVA, N.S.; SEMKINA, N.S.; SKAMEYKIN, V.I.

Mass exchange in tubular wetted-wall columns. Khim. prom. 40 no.10:757-762 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YAKOVLEVA, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumoconiosis and coniotuberculosis among anthracite miners of the Donets Basin. Bor'ba s sil. 4:42-44 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza.
(DONETS BASIN--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

YAKOVLEVA, N. V., Cand Med Sci -- "Pneumoconiosis and coniotuberculosis among underground workers of coal mines of the Donbass." Khar'kov, 1960 (Khar'kov State Med Inst). (KL, 1-61, 212)

L 17376-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6004504 SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/65/007/005/0509/0516

AUTHOR: Vdovenko, V. M.; Lipovskiy, A. A.; Nikitina, S. A.; Yakovleva, N. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the extraction of U^{IV} and U^{VI} from hydrochloric acid solutions by means of tri-n-butylphosphate 40 B

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 509-516

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, organic phosphorus compound, solvent extraction, complex molecule

ABSTRACT: The uranium 155 was extracted from the aqueous phase by forming the complex compounds which accumulated in the organic phase. The optical method (percent transmission of 400-700 millimicrons) was applied to measurement of the concentration of uranium-tri-n-butylphosphate complexes in the organic phase. The extractions were conducted using either 20% in CCl_4 or 100% TBP. In the extraction experiments 0.5-12.8 molac HCl solutions and 5-10.9 molar LiCl solutions were used. It was found that the composition of the complexes formed is a function of both the

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.61:546.791.4'2791.6

2

L 17376-66

ACC NR: AP6004504

HCl concentration in the aqueous phase and the TBP concentration in the inert solvent. In the case of U^{VI}, the following complexes were found in the extracts: $UO_2Cl_2(TBP)_2$, $UO_2Cl_2(TBP)_3$, and a complex anion $[UO_2Cl_3(TBP)_n]^-$. In the case of U^{IV}, the organic phase contained $UCl_4(TBP)_2$, $UCl_4(TBP)_3$, and a complex anion UCl_6^{2-}. Under the conditions near saturation equilibrium, both the U^{IV} and the U^{VI} are combined with two molecules of TBP. In the case of an excess of TBT, the complex involves three molecules of TBP. In the case of higher HCl concentration in the starting aqueous solution, accompanied by an excess of TBP, the extract contains anionic complexes of U^{IV} and U^{VI}. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 net

L 17375-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6004505 SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/65/007/005/0563/0572

AUTHOR: Lipovskiy, A. A.; Nikitina, S. A.; Yakovleva, N. Ye. 39 37 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the UCl_4 solvation by molecules of neutral organophosphate compounds by means of spectroscopic methods

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 563-572

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, organic phosphorous compound, complex molecule, solvent action, intermolecular complex, IR spectrometer, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: Solvation of UCl_4 by tri-n-butylphosphate (TBP), diisoamine ester of methylphosphonic acid (DAMPA), and tributylphosphineoxide (TBPO) was investigated using optical methods. Absorption spectra were taken with an SF-2M spectrophotometer (400-1100 millimicrons) and IKS-14IR spectrometer (7-11 millimicrons). Saturated solutions of anhydrous UCl_4 in solvents containing TBP-, DAMPA-, and TBPO in CCl_4 and benzene were used. It was found that in the case of an excess of phosphoorganic ligands in inert solvents, the complexes of the general formula UCl_4S_3 are

Card 1/2 UDC: 548.56 : 546.791.4'131

2

formed (where S is TBP, DAMPA, or TBPO). The equilibrium contents of the reaction $UCl_4S_2 + S \rightleftarrows UCl_4S_3$ are 55±3, 117±12, and 86±4 for TBP, DAMPA, and TBPO, respectively. Changes in the absorption spectra of U^{IV} which occur at high DAMPA- and TBPO concentrations are attributed to the coordinatively saturated compounds of the UCl_4S_4 type. The increase in ligands concentration was found to be reflected in weaker bonds between U^{VI}, and U^{IV} atoms and phosphoorganic ligands in UCl_4S_3 type complexes. It was found that the electron affinity of heavy metal salts can be measured in terms of displacement of the IR absorption spectra of vibration of P=O group of the coordination compounds containing equal number of neutral ligands. The similarity of the absorption spectra of UCl_6^{2-} and UCl_4S_2 indicate that the ligands are arranged octahedrally around the U^{4+} ion in the UCl_4S_2 complex. A low symmetry is assigned to the UCl_4S_3 compound. The absorption spectra are graphed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 009

LIPOVSKIY, A.A.; YAKOVLEVA, N.Ye.

Solvation of UCl_4 by n-tributyl phosphate molecules. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:767-768 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

VDOVENKO, V.M.; LIPOVSKIY, A.A.; NIKITINA, S.A.; YAKOVLEVA, N.Ye.

Extraction of U(IV) and U(VI) from hydrochloric solutions by means of tri-n-butyl phosphate. Radiokhimiia 7 no.5:509-516 '65.

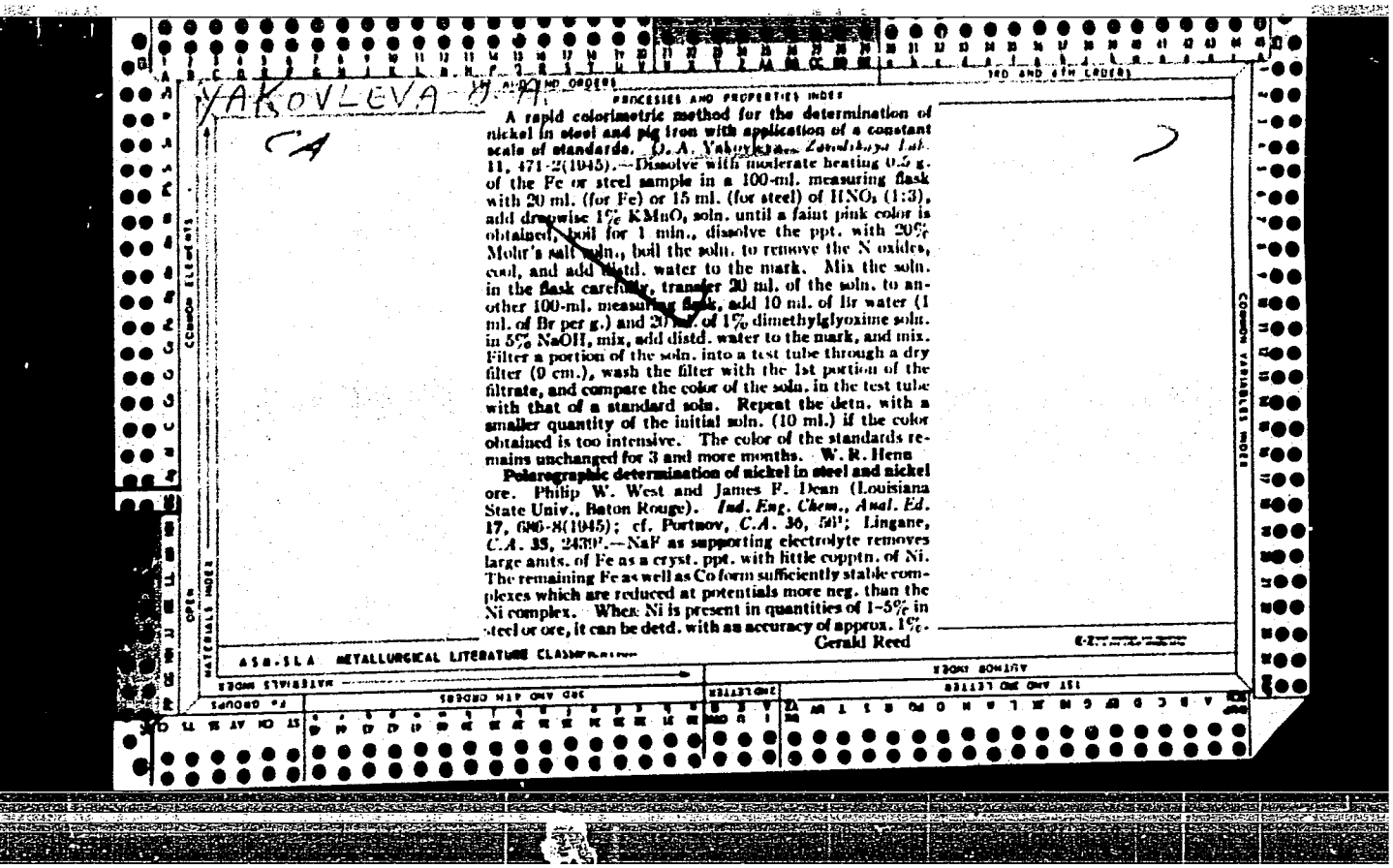
(MIRA 18:10)

LI[illegible], N.S.; NIKITINA, S.A.; YAKOVLEVA, N.Ye.

Spectroscopic method of investigation of the solvation between $TiCl_4$ and molecules of neutral organophosphorus compounds. Radiokhimiia 7 no.5:563-572 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

YAKOVLEVA, O., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELYAYEV, G.

It seems... IUn.nat. no.6:35 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Abnormalities (Plants))
(Birds--Habits and behavior)



YAKOVLEVA, O. A.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A rapid colorimetric method for the determination of nickel in steel and pig iron with application of a constant scale of standards. O. A. Yakovleva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 471-2(1945).—Dissolve with moderate heating 0.5 g. of the Fe or steel sample in a 100-ml. measuring flask with 20 ml. (for Fe) or 15 ml. (for steel) of HNO_3 (1:3), add dropwise 1% $KMnO_4$ soln. until a faint pink color is obtained, boil for 1 min., dissolve the ppt. with 20% Mohr's salt soln., boil the soln. to remove the N oxides, cool, and add distd. water to the mark. Mix the soln. in the flask carefully, transfer 20 ml. of the soln. to another 100-ml. measuring flask, add 10 ml. of Br water (1 ml. of Br per g.) and 20 ml. of 1% dimethylglyoxime soln. in 5% NaOH, mix, add distd. water to the mark, and mix. Filter a portion of the soln. into a test tube through a dry filter (9 cm.), wash the filter with the 1st portion of the filtrate, and compare the color of the soln. in the test tube with that of a standard soln. Repeat the detn. with a smaller quantity of the initial soln. (10 ml.) if the color obtained is too intensive. The color of the standards remains unchanged for 3 and more months. W. R. Henn

Polarographic determination of nickel in steel and nickel ore. Philip W. West and James F. Dean (Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge). *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 17, 686-8(1945); cf. Portnov, *C.A.* 36, 5[illegible]; Lingane, *C.A.* 35, 2439[illegible].—NaF as supporting electrolyte removes large amts. of Fe as a cryst. ppt. with little copptn. of Ni. The remaining Fe as well as Co form sufficiently stable complexes which are reduced at potentials more neg. than the Ni complex. When Ni is present in quantities of 1–5% in steel or ore, it can be detd. with an accuracy of approx. 1%. Gerald Reed

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YAKOVLEVA, O. A.

62/49T91

USSR/Metals Jul 49
Steels
Colorimetric Analysis

"Photocolorimetric Analysis of Stainless Steel," K. A. Shisterman, O. A. Yakovleva, Kuznetsk Metal Combine, 3½ pp

"Zavod Lab" No 7 pp 782-785

Points out advantages of this method over standard method. Illustrates application of method in analyzing silicon, nickel, titanium, and molybdenum content stainless steel. Describes necessary steps in preparing sample for colorimetric measurement, and compares results with weight [redacted]

62/49T91

USSR/Metals (Cont'd) Jul 49

method in tables. Concludes that photocolorimetric method is sufficiently accurate and rapid to permit running control of smelting process.

62/49T91

YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Torsions of the pericardium and their relation to the vessels of the basis cordis. Sbor. nauch. trud. GIDUV no. 14:233-239 '58. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy prof. A.P. Nadein) i III khirurgicheskoy kliniki Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof. N.I. Blinov).
(PERICARDIUM—DISEASES)

YAKOVLEVA, O.

The Earthquake in Moscow in 1445. Instituta of the USSR Academy of Sciences No 117, Collection of Articles, 1945.

YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Curious report concerning Moscow ore mining at the end of the 16th century. Trudy Inst.ist.est. 4:443-444 '52. (MLRA 6:7)
(Moscow--Ores) (Ores--Moscow)

YAKOVLEVA, O.

Onega gold. IUn.tekh. 2 no.5:23 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Onega River Valley--Gold mines and mining)

YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Chronicle of an earthquake in the northern regions of Moscow State in 1626. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.3:424 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Dvina Valley--Earthquake, 1626)

YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Description of the Verkhne-Isetskii Iron Smelting and Iron-working Plant. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekh. 25:311-323 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Sverdlovsk--Metallurgical plants)

STOLYAROV, V.Ye.; YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Publication of information of weather and climatic conditions contained in 23 to 25 tomes of the complete collection of Russian chronicles. Ist.i metod.est.nauk no.1:203-221 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Russia--Chronology, Historical) (Meteorology)

L 47079-66 EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW

ACC NR: AP6029043 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0059/0060

INVENTOR: Klimov, L. Ya.; Obukhov, N. Ya.; Vlasov, P. K.; Yakovleva, O. A.; Marchenko, V. G.; Timofeyev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for sealing gas compressor shaft. Class 27, No. 183876

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, cooling compressor, compressor shaft, compressor shaft sealing, gas compressor shaft, sealing device

ABSTRACT: A device for sealing a gas compressor shaft contains soft stuffing boxes with chambers for supplying oil and an oil pump for maintaining a given pressure in the stuffing box chambers. In order to ensure the sealing of an idle compressor, an independent oil system in a form of a compressed air source (tank) connected through pressure reducer to the oil supply is connected to the stuffing box chambers. (see Fig. 1). In a variation of this device, the seal lubricant supply line has a pres-

UDC: 621.57.941- -762.64

Card 1/2

L 47079-66

ACC NR: AP6029043

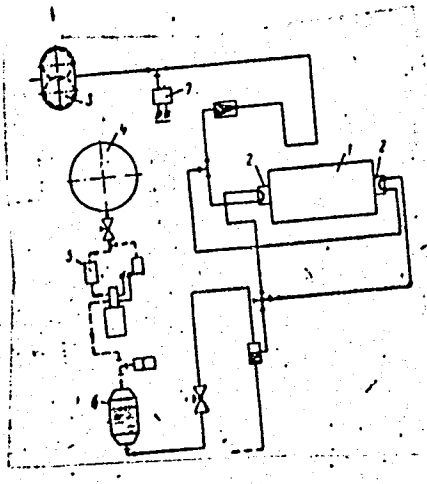


Fig. 1. Sealing device

1 - Compressor; 2 - soft stuffing box;
3 - oil pump; 4 - pressure source;
5 - pressure reducer 6 - oil tank;
7 - pressure transducer.

sure transducer which actuates the air supply from the tank to the oil container when the oil pressure in the sealing chamber drops. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/

Card 2/2 mt

BLINOV, N.I., prof. (Leningrad, Nevskiy prospekt 27, kv.69); YAKOVLEVA, O.A.

Acute postoperative cholecystitis. Vest. khir. 92 no.6:9-12 Je '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova.

YAKOVLEVA, O. M.

YAKOVLEVA, O. M.- "Investigation of the Effect of the Chemical Composition and Heat-treatment Conditions on the Wear Resistance of a Wood-working Tool Made of Carbon Steel." Min of Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry-Engineering Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

YAKOVLEVA, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of some factors on the wear resistance of wood-cutting knives. Der. prom. 12 no.4:11 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YAKOVLEVA, O.N. [IAkovlieva, O.N.]

Method of obtaining lacto-lactulose, a new sugar used in children's nutrient mixtures. Ped. Akush. i gin. 24 no.6: 26-27 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pitaniya (direktor-kand. med. nauk O.T. Stovbun).

KASHKAREVA, Ye.I.; YAKOVLEVA, O.N.

Use of sugars in infant nutrition. Pediatriia 39 no.3:59-62 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Ye.N. Khokhol) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.D. Bratus') i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk A.T. Stovbun).
(INFANTS—NUTRITION) (SUGAR)

KHOKHOL, Ye.N., prof.; OTT, V.D.; KASHKAREVA, Ye.I.; BOREYKO, V.T.; YAKOVLEVA, O.N.

Ion-exchange milk and its use in the diet of children during the 1st year of life. Pediatriia 39 no.3:53-59 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir. V.D. Bratus') i Instituta pitaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (dir. A.T. Stovbun). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Khokhol).
(MILK) (ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

YAKOVLEVA, O.P.

BLINOVA, A.I.; ANTONOVA, Ye.V.; [illegible]; YAKOVLEVA, O.P.

Investigation of therapeutic action of transfusion of the blood without a stabilizer in diseases of the blood. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 2 no.3:33-38 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR professor A.N.Filatov)

(BLOOD DISEASES, therapy,
transfusion of blood prep. with ion-exchange resins without stabilizer (Rus))

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
blood prep. with ion-exchange resins without stabilizer in ther. of various blood dis. (Rus))

(ION EXCHANGE RESINS,
prep. of blood for transfusion in various blood dis. (Rus))

TEODOROVICH, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVLEVA, O.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of some blood system diseases with leucocyte and thrombocyte suspensions. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.6:158-164 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya konservirovaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik M.A. Rozhdestvenskaya) i gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. klinikoy - prof. S.I. Sherman) Leningradskogo instituta pereliva-niya krovi.
(BLOOD--DISEASES) (LEUCOCYTES--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(BLOOD PLATELETS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

YAKOVLEVA, O. S.

BOROVITSKIY, Pavel Illarionovich; VINNICHENKO, Pavel Fedorovich; KRAMAROV, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; TULYAKOVA, Glafira Mikhaylovna; YAKOVLEVA, Ol'ga Sergeyevna; GERD, S.V., redaktor; KIRNARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of teaching natural history] Metodika prepodavaniia estestvoznaniia. Pod obshchei red. P.I.Borovitskogo. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1955. 607 p. (MLRA 8:6)

(Natural history--Study and teaching)

YAKOVLEVA, O.S.

Category: USSR/General Division. Problems of Teaching. A-7

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 9, 10 May, 1957, 35006

Author : Yakovleva, O.S.
Inst : not given
Title : Lessons on the Theme "Vegetative Reproduction in Plants"

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. un-ta, 1956, 119, 151-165

Abstract: A general conclusion of the work of students of the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute in the schools of Leningrad on the theme "Vegetative Reproduction in Plants". A detailed methodic scheme of three lessons on the theme is given. It is noted that the methods utilized in covering the theme, and the familiarity of the students the vegetative reproduction of plants, stems, leaves and roots, and the data concerning the application of vegetative reproduction of plants in indoor floriculture and fruit and berry raising, will help in the polytechnic training of the students.

Card : 1/1 -14-

YAKOVLEVA, O.S., kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk; GORDETSOVA, V.I., uchitel'nitsa shkoly (Leningrad); KHASSO, K.A., uchitel' shkoly (Leningrad); SOKOLOVA, I.N., uchitel'nitsa shkoly (Leningrad)

Biology lessons without homework. Biol.v shkole no.2:30-35 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena (for Yakovleva).
(Biology--Study and teaching)

YAKOVLEVA, Ol'ga Sergeyevna; GLUSHKOVA, N.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[School experiments and laboratory work for the course in human anatomy and physiology] Shkol'nye opyty i laboratornye zaniatiia po kursu anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka; posobie dlia prepodavatelei biologii srednei shkoly. 2. izd. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 167 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Anatomy, Human--Study and teaching)
(Physiology--Study and teaching)

BOROVITSKIY, Pavel Illarionovich; VINNICHENKO, Pavel Fedorovich; KRAMAROV, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; TULYAKOVA, Glafira Mikhaylovna; YAKOVLEVA, Ol'ga Sergeyevna; KUZNETSOV, P.A., red.; KAPYSHEVA, V.S., red. izd-va; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of teaching biology] Metodika prepodavaniia biologii. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Biology--Study and teaching)

YAKOVLEVA, O.S., kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk

Evening on the topic "Fighting an invisible enemy." Biol. v shkole (MIRA 15:7)
no.3:77-78 My-Je '62.

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Atheism--Study and teaching) (Communicable diseases)

ZVEREV, Ivan Dmitriyevich; KAZAKOVA, Ol'ga Vasil'yevna; YAKOVLEVA, Ol'ga Sergeyevna; GAL'PERIN, S.I., doktor med. nauk, prof., red. ; PRIDANTSEVA, A.M., red.

[Human anatomy, physiology and hygiene; a textbook for 8th grade students of evening (staggered) general secondary schools] Anatomiia, fiziologiia i gigiena cheloveka; posobie dlia uchashchikhsia VIII klassa vechernei (smennoi) srednei obshcheobrazovatel'noi shkoly. Izd.3. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 167 p. (MIRA 17:7)

YAKOVLEVA, O. YA.

SOV/121-58-10-12/25

AUTHORS: Shishmareva, L.B., Yakovleva, O.Ya., Bur'yanenko, V.N.

TITLE: The Phosphate Treatment of Ferrous Metals (Fosfatirovaniye chernykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, 29 Nr 10, pp 32-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Phosphate coatings for ferrous metals as a base for paint are discussed. Compositions of phosphate treatment solutions are listed. Composition No.1 contains per litre 38 g of zinc monophosphate, 76 g of NaNO, 2.7 g of sodium fluoride, 5 g of iron shavings. Total acidity 28-30 points, free acidity 2.7 - 3 points, suitable for bath and spray treatment at 82°C. Composition No.2 contains 30 g "Mazhef" salt (mixture of monophosphates namely manganese monophosphate, $Mn(H_2PO_4)_2$ and iron monophosphate $Fe(H_2PO_4)_2$), 60 g zinc nitrate, 4-5 g sodium nitrate, 0.1 - 1.0 g phosphoric acid. Total acidity 36-41 points, free acidity 3-5 points, suitable for bath treatment only at 40-50°C. Composition No.3 contains 100 g zinc monophosphate, 2 g sodium nitrate and 6 g sodium fluoride.

Card 1/2

The Phosphate Treatment of Ferrous Metals

Composition No.4 contains 50 g of "Manzhef" salt, 92 g zinc nitrate, 3 g sodium fluoride, total acidity 65-72 points, free acidity 3.1 - 3.4 points. The last two compositions can be applied in a bath or by brushing on or covering with paste. The phosphate treatment must be followed by painting with laqueur or impregnating with lubricating material within a week

S/076/60/034/04/20/042
B010/B009

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, R. A., Rezukhina, T. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Specific Heats of Calcium, Manganese, and Cobalt Tungstates at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 819 - 823

TEXT: The present paper is a report on the continuation of investigations concerning the thermodynamic properties of the tungstates and molybdates of bivalent metals. The mean specific heats of Ca-, Mn-, and Co-tungstate were determined in a calorimeter at 573 to 1073°K. The working method and apparatus have already been described (Refs. 2 and 5). The measurement values are given in a table. A polymorphous transformation was found to take place in $CoWO_4$ within the temperature range of 973-1000°K; in this case the heat of transformation was found to be 445 cal/mole. Equations for the mean and true specific heats of the tungstates under investigation are given. By means of the equation of the true molar specific heat, $C_p = 26.10 + 0.0126\ T$, the specific heats of tungstates and molybdates of the general formulas $MeMoO_4$ and $MeWO_4$ can be found for temperatures from 294°

Card 1/2

MATSARINA, I.B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TITYANKO, T.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVLEVA, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BLOKHIN, N.N., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[The 30th anniversary of the First All-Union Congress of shock brigades; collected documents and materials] Pervyi Vsesoiuznyi s"ezd udarnykh brigad; k tridtsatiletiiu s"ezda. Sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1959. 190 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii i sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva SSSR (for Matsarina, Tityanko, Yakovleva).

(Socialist competition)

34389
S/682/61/000/003/003/008
D234/D302

26.2260

AUTHORS: Shevyakov, A.A. and Yakovleva, R.V.

TITLE: On the problem of automatic control of a power installation

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye aviadvigateley; sbornik statey. no. 3, 1961, 51 - 65

TEXT: The authors consider a power installation operating on nuclear fuel, the structure of the installation being different from that given in a publication by M. Shults (Regulirovaniye energeticheskikh yadernykh reaktorov Control of Nuclear Power Reaktors , IL, 1957). The equations of motion of the installation are formulated and reduced to matrix form. The study is restricted to the case of an installation consisting of a reactor and a turbo-compressor unit which actuates a generator, with a numerical example of the parameters. Differential equations of control devices for the installation and the transfer function of the power regulator (for the reactor

Card 1/2

X

circuit) are deduced. Graphs for transition processes are given.
There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference.

X

S/682/62/000/004/001/006
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Shevyakov, A.A. and Yakovleva, R.V.

TITLE: Dynamical characteristics of a tubular heat exchange device

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye aviadvigateley; sbornik statey, no. 4, Moscow, 1962, 5-18

TEXT: The authors deduce an approximate transfer function of a heat exchange device described by a system of partial differential equations, with variable coefficients. The device includes pipes through which the cold air and between which the hot liquid flows. For one-dimensional problems, the solution of a partial differential equation is approximated to that of a simplified linear differential equation of first order with retardation. Results of an experimental determination of the dynamical characteristics of the device are given in graphs and compared with theoretical results obtained from the approximate transfer function. There are 5 figures.

Card 1/1

YAKOVLEVA, S.

In the hills of Modena. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.4:24 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Italy--World War, 1939-1945--Personal narratives)

Yakovleva, S.A.

YAKOVLEVA, S.A.; LEDKOVA, L.P.; FONDYMAKINA, A.G.

Improving the quality of yarn. Leg.prom.15 no.7:15-16 J1'55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Gor'kovskoy chulochnoy fabriki im. K.TSetkin (for Yakovleva) 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Gor'kovskoy chulochnoy fabriki im. K.TSetkin (for Ledkova) 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Gor'kovskoy chulochnoy fabriki im. K.TSetkin (for Fondymakina)
(Yarn)

ASTAF'YEV, N.V.; RUBINOVICH, R.S.; YAKOVLEVA, S.A.

Spectral determination of nickel, chromium, and copper in clays.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.19 no.2:192-193 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.
(Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

YAKOVLEVA, S.A.

KOZLOV, P.D.; YAKOVLEVA, S.A.; CHAPSKIY, O.U., redaktor; MOLODTSOVA, N.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Operation of the "Belarus'" tractor] Ekspluatatsiia traktora "Belarus'". Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 177 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Tractors)

KOZLOV, Pavel Dmitriyevich; FATEYEV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; YAKOVLEVA, Serafima Alekseyevna; CHAPSKIY, O.U., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Operation and repair of the "Belarus" tractor] Ekspluatatsiia i remont traktora "Belarus'." Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 210 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tractors)

L 23481-66

ACC NR: AP6013983 SOURCE CODE: UR/0230/65/000/004/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, S. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of reinforced concrete assemblies in bridge building

SOURCE: Transportnoye stroitel'stvo, no. 4, 1965, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, highway bridge, railway bridge, civil engineering

ABSTRACT: Further extension of the use in bridge building of concrete and reinforced concrete assemblies and particularly of advanced prestressed structures depends on the solution of the following problems: Development of an industrial basis, structural improvements in the foundation of bridge supports, including reinforced shell assemblies, development of reinforced concrete assemblies for the parts of the supports above the foundations, improvement of the existing and the development of new types of prestressed reinforced concrete span structures for bridges with spans up to 110 m, for railroads, and spans of up to 160 m for automobile and city bridges, as well as mechanization of the engineering processes used in manufacturing reinforced concrete assemblies.

The industrial basis for concrete and reinforced concrete assemblies must be extended since there are regions for which the distance that the parts have to be transported considerably exceeds the optimum. Particularly long

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hauls are required in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia, since there are not enough factories producing bridge structures in these regions. A large amount of the elements of the assemblies are manufactured at testing grounds, where the work may be done more rapidly and with less capital expenditure than in factories, but the labor expended and the costs are greater than in factories.

Successful use of concrete and reinforced concrete assemblies also depends on the solution of the design problems. For a new structure to be classed as advanced it should be economical, long lasting, strong, stable, convenient in use, and simple and well engineered in manufacture and installation. Unfortunately, in the choice of a design, these requirements are very often forgotten.

Although concrete and reinforced concrete assemblies are well established in bridge building, and span assemblies make up 84% of the total, the use of support assemblies does not exceed 10%. The amount of masonry going into the supports is about 70-75% of the total, and the cost is about half the cost of the bridge. Hence the importance of using support assemblies is obvious. In 1962, the Lengiprotransmost developed a standard design for block and monolithic support assemblies for railroad bridges with spans up to 40 m. "Wet" processes are still used. At Mostostroye No. 2, about 200 supports of this design were built, but the economic advantages have not yet been demonstrated. However, the blocks are manufactured at testing grounds or factories, which reduces the amount of labor and the cost of the supports.

Most promising are the prestressed support assemblies, which it is convenient to design from blocks joined into the structure by dry and bonded joints, which make it possible to assemble the supports regardless of the time of year, and further, they may be loaded with the design loads sooner than with monolithic supports. The blocks in these supports may be made with a high degree of mechanization by industrial methods, and external finishing blocks may be made on vibrating tables so that stiff concrete mixtures may be used, giving a dense concrete that resists freezing. In recent years, wide use has been made of bridge support foundation structures made of reinforced shell assemblies, which have considerable engineering and economic advantages. Making the shells, which are the principal elements in the foundations, in a process that is almost completely mechanized. Shells with diameters up to 2 m are usually made in centrifuges, while those greater than 2 m are made in metal vibration molds, or in wood forms on the construction site. However, the results of building more than 200 bridges with supports on foundation made of pile shells show that this method is not of universal application. In January 1965, solutions were adopted directed toward further improvement of the structures, extending the range of application, and improving the economics of foundations made with reinforced shell assemblies. Designs are being made for unified reinforced concrete shell assemblies of improved construction for various hydrogeological conditions, and standard designs are being set up for support and foundation assemblies of bridges made from factory elements for span structures up to 150 m long, and designs are being developed for experimental bridges using the new design specifications for

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the shells. Until recently, the design organizations almost failed to contemplate the use of prestressed piles, while the factories were poorly organized to produce them, although all the necessary conditions were present. A design has been developed for prismatic piles 20 m long for low and high grills reinforced with high strength wire and rods. A large amount of attention is being given to designs for prestressed reinforced concrete assemblies for use in span structures. These structures are successfully used for spans up to 80-100 m in automobile and city bridges, and in spans up to 33 m for railroad bridges, and experimental construction of bridges under railroad load is being made with reinforced concrete structures for spans of 45-70 m. Particularly important is the improvement in span structures of lengths up to 42 m, since they constitute about 70% of all reinforced concrete bridge structural assemblies. It is primarily necessary to develop a project for unifying assemblies for spans up to 33 m for railroad bridges and up to 42 m for automobile and city roads. [JPRS]

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REMEZOV, P.I.; YAKOVLEVA, S.D.

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(PROPERDIN) (MENINGITIS exper.)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

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1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (nach. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.S. Maslov [deceased]), kafedry mikrobiologii (nach. - prof. A.A. Sinitskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova i kliniki infektsionnykh zabolevaniy u detey (zav. - dotsent A.T. Kuz'micheva) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo pediatricheskogo instituta.
(PROPERDIN) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

YAKOVLEV, A.M.; KRASNOPEVTSEVA, O.S.; KOMLEVA, G.G.; YAKOVLEVA, S.D.
(Leningrad)

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no.4:31-34 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (nachal'nik - prof. A.A. Sinitskiy)
i kafedry termicheskikh porazheniy (nachal'nik - prof. T.Ya.
Ar'yev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
S.M. Kirova.